
NURSING FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

- During the 2004 reporting period, Storla Sunset Home in Letcher closed bringing the total of nursing facilities to 112. See below for non-completing facilities.
- On December 31, 2004, South Dakota had 112 nursing facilities that offered 7,265 licensed nursing care beds. This is equivalent to 67.2 beds per 1,000 elderly persons aged 65 years and older. Beds per 1,000 elderly persons aged 65 years and older can also be broken out by geographic area. Urban geographic areas had a rate of 58.0 beds per 1,000 elderly persons aged 65 years and older. Rural geographic areas had a rate of 77.7 beds per 1,000 elderly persons aged 65 years and older. Frontier geographic areas had a rate of 57.1 beds per 1,000 elderly persons aged 65 years and older.
- During the 2004 reporting period, the 112 nursing facilities provided 2.5 million resident days. Of the resident days, 33,043 resident days were assisted living days in a licensed nursing facility bed.
- In 2004, nursing facilities maintained an average daily census of 6,704 residents per day and an occupancy rate of 92.3 percent.
- In 2004, nursing facilities had 1.4 million Medicaid inpatient days, which is 58.8 percent of the resident days provided by nursing facilities.

NOTES

- The Terrace Manor of Dell Rapids did not submit a completed 2000 Long Term Care Survey. In 2000, Terrace Manor had 76 licensed skilled care beds.
- Oahe Manor, Gettysburg, Kadoka Nursing Home, Kadoka, and Prairie View Care, Woonsocket, submitted a partial survey for 2001. All three facilities failed to fill out the resident days section.
- In 2003, Wesleyan Health Care Center in Rapid City had a name change to Fountain Springs Health Care.
- Colonial Manor of Hudson, Hudson and Storla Sunset Home, Letcher did not submit a 2003 Nursing Facility Survey. In 2003, Colonial Manor had 24 licensed skilled care beds and Storla Sunset Home had 32 licensed skilled care beds. Dells Area Health Center/Avera Health Nursing Home closed in 2003 with 50 licensed skilled care beds.
- Freeman Community Nursing Home in Freeman had a name change to Oakview Terrace in 2004. In 2004, Colonial Manor, Hudson had a change of ownership and name change to Hudson Healthcare Center. Storla Sunset Home in Letcher closed in 2004 with 32 licensed skilled care beds.

NOTE: *It is particularly important to be able to compare the data from year to year. Therefore, when a facility does not submit a completed survey, the facility is still included when the report is talking about the number of beds and facilities. To include them in the report, past numbers or current licensing numbers are used for extrapolation. When extrapolation occurs, the number is bolded, the area is shaded, and it is noted below the table. In addition, if the number impacts other numbers throughout the report, those numbers are also shaded to show that those numbers are based on extrapolated numbers.*

NURSING FACILITIES

RESOURCES

Facilities and Beds

During the 2004 reporting period, 112 facilities provided nursing care in South Dakota. The number of facilities decreased by one from 2003 to 2004. The 112 facilities maintained 7,265 licensed nursing care beds (a 10-year low), for an 11.8 percent decrease over the last 10 years. Table 24, below, provides the number of nursing facilities and the number of licensed beds during the years 1995 to 2004.

In 2004, the number of nursing care beds per 1,000 population aged 65 and older was 67.2, the new 10-year low. This rate is based on the 2000 census and has decreased by less than one bed per 1,000 population aged 65 and older since 2003. Table 24, below, provides the number of nursing care beds per 1,000 population aged 65 and older from 1995 to 2004.

Table 24
Number of Nursing Facilities, Beds, and Beds/1,000
Persons Age 65 and Older, 1995-2004

YEAR	SKILLED CARE FACILITIES	SKILLED CARE BEDS	NUMBER OF ELDERLY	BEDS/1000
1995	115	8,237	102,331	80.49
1996	115	8,178	102,331	79.92
1997	115	8,038	102,331	78.55
1998	115	7,957	102,331	77.76
1999	115	7,992	102,331	78.10
2000	114	7,727	108,131	71.46
2001	114	7,648	108,131	70.73
2002	114	7,424	108,131	68.66
2003	113	7,305	108,131	67.56
2004	112	7,265	108,131	67.19

NOTE: The 1990 Census was used for the 1995-1999 rates. The 2000 Census was used for all rates after 2000.

NOTE: The shaded areas in the table above indicate that numbers from the non-reporting facilities were included using other sources of information. See page 33 under notes for a complete list of other non-reporting facilities.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

Beds per 1,000 population aged 65 and older can also be analyzed by geographic area of the nursing facility. Table 25, page 35, displays the number of nursing care beds per 1,000 persons aged 65 and older by geographic area. In 2004, rural geographic area with 77.7 beds per 1,000 population aged 65 and older had the highest bed per 1,000 population.

Table 25
Number of Nursing Care Beds Per 1,000 Persons Age 65 and Older
by Geographic Areas, 2004

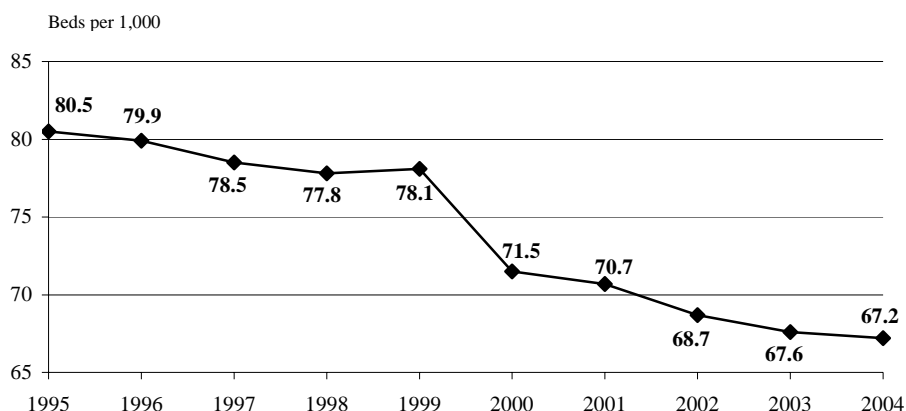
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	SOUTH DAKOTA POPULATION OF AGE 65 AND OLDER	NUMBER OF LICENSED BEDS	BEDS PER 1,000 POPULATION OF AGE 65 AND OLDER
Urban	26,764	1,552	57.99
Rural	51,761	4,023	77.72
Frontier	29,606	1,690	57.08

NOTE: For beds per 1,000 population the 2000 Census was used.

SOURCE: Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 4, below, shows the change in the number of nursing care beds per 1,000 population in the last 10 years. The 2000 rate appears to be considerably lower than 1999, however, it is only a decrease of 2.6 beds per 1,000 persons aged 65 or older due to the switch to using 2000 Census data for rates. Since 2000, there has been a gradual decrease in the number of nursing care beds per 1,000 population with 2004 reaching an all time low of 67.2 beds per 1,000 persons aged 65 or older.

Figure 4
Number of Nursing Care Beds Per 1,000 Persons Age 65 and Older, 1995-2004



NOTE: The 1990 Census was used for the 1995-1999 rates. The 2000 Census was used for all rates after 2000.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

UTILIZATION

Resident Days

Table 26, page 36, presents inpatient days for nursing facilities from 1995 to 2004. Of the 2,453,542 resident days in 2004, 33,043 were for assisted living residents in a licensed nursing facility bed, an increase of 2,508 from 2003.

Table 26
Inpatient Days in Nursing Facilities, 1995-2004

YEAR	SKILLED RESIDENT DAYS	ASSISTED LIVING RESIDENT DAYS IN A LICENSED NURSING FACILITY BED	TOTAL RESIDENT DAYS
1995	2,829,856	11,389	2,841,245
1996	2,797,282	10,858	2,808,140
1997	2,727,846	12,192	2,740,038
1998	2,661,169	19,754	2,680,923
1999	2,625,031	23,251	2,648,282
2000	2,523,908	28,627	2,552,535
2001	2,494,097	40,568	2,534,665
2002	2,474,115	38,984	2,513,099
2003	2,454,464	30,535	2,484,999
2004	2,420,499	33,043	2,453,542

NOTE: The shaded areas in the table above indicate that numbers from the non-reporting facilities were included using other sources of information. See page 33 under notes for a complete list of other non-reporting facilities.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

General Trends

Table 27, page 37, shows utilization trends for nursing facilities from 1995-2004. The table details resident days, average daily census, average length of stay and percent occupancy.

Resident Days: The 2004 surveys showed a decline in the number of resident days from 2003 by 31,457 resident days, or 1.3 percent. The 10-year peak for resident days during the past decade was in 1995.

Average Daily Census: The 2004 surveys reported the lowest average daily census in the past 10 years. At any given time during 2004, there were about 6,704 persons receiving care in a nursing facility. The average daily census has decreased by 104 individuals, or 1.6 percent, since 2003.

Average Length of Stay: The average length of stay had been declining steadily from 1995 up to 2001. In 2002, there was a slight increase. However, the average length of stay is again declining steadily. The decrease from 1995 to 2004 was 144 days, or 28.6 percent.

Percent Occupancy: The reported occupancy rate slightly decreased from 92.7 percent in 2003 to 92.3 percent in 2004. Since 1995, the occupancy rate had been showing a steady decline. However, starting in 2001 the occupancy rate had been increasing until 2004. In 2004, it decreased by less than one percent since 2003.

Table 27
Selected Utilization Statistics for Nursing Facilities, 1995-2004

YEAR	RESIDENT DAYS *	AVERAGE DAILY CENSUS	DISCHARGES	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	PERCENT OCCUPANCY
1995	2,841,245	7,784	5,634	504	94.5%
1996	2,808,140	7,673	6,170	455	93.6%
1997	2,740,038	7,507	6,437	426	92.7%
1998	2,680,923	7,345	6,378	420	91.9%
1999	2,648,282	7,256	6,737	393	90.8%
2000	2,552,535	6,974	6,934	368	89.0%
2001	2,534,665	6,944	6,936	365	90.3%
2002	2,513,099	6,885	6,861	366	92.2%
2003	2,484,999	6,808	6,870	362	92.7%
2004	2,453,542	6,704	6,823	360	92.3%

NOTE: * Resident Days includes assisted living resident days in a licensed nursing facility bed. The shaded areas in the table above indicate that numbers from the non-reporting facilities were included using other sources of information. See page 33 under notes for a complete list of other non-reporting facilities.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

Resident Makeup: In 2004, 70 percent of the persons receiving care in nursing facilities were females. In addition, 83.5 percent of all persons receiving care were 75 years of age or older. Table 28, below, trends the resident make up for nursing facilities during the past five years.

Table 28
Residents by Age and Gender, 2000-2004

YEAR	NUMBER OF MALE RESIDENTS			NUMBER OF FEMALE RESIDENTS			TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	TOTAL ALL
	0-64	65-74	75+	0-64	65-74	75+	ALL AGES	ALL AGES	ALL AGES
2000	228	317	1,523	199	360	4,378	2,068	4,937	7,005
2001	239	321	1,483	246	363	4,454	2,043	5,063	7,106
2002	234	310	1,513	236	362	4,282	2,057	4,880	6,937
2003	232	291	1,519	235	359	4,167	2,042	4,761	6,803
2004	247	260	1,505	255	348	4,127	2,012	4,730	6,742

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

Utilization by Age, Gender, and Level of Care

Table 29, page 38, provides nursing resident data by age, gender, and payment source. On the last day of the reporting period in 2004, 58.4 percent of residents were Medicaid, 35.7 percent were private pay, and 5.9 percent were involved in the Medicare program.

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Table 29
Resident Reimbursement for Nursing Facilities by Age, Gender, and Payment Source on the Last Day of the 2004 Reporting Period

FINANCIAL SOURCE	AGE AND GENDER OF RESIDENT								
	0-64		65-74		75+		TOTAL		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	ALL
NURSING									
MEDICAID	182	204	185	231	743	2,334	1,110	2,769	3,879
MEDICARE	7	9	15	35	102	224	124	268	392
PRIVATE PAY	51	37	56	80	641	1,516	748	1,633	2,381
TOTAL	240	250	256	346	1,486	4,074	1,982	4,670	6,652
ASSISTED LIVING RESIDENTS IN A NURSING FACILITY BED									
MEDICAID	4	5	4	1	11	34	19	40	59
MEDICARE	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	6
PRIVATE PAY	0	0	0	1	8	16	8	17	25
TOTAL	7	5	4	2	19	53	30	60	90
TOTAL	247	255	260	348	1,505	4,127	2,012	4,730	6,742

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

Medicaid Utilization

Table 30, below, shows that on the average day in 2004 3,951 of the 6,742 residents in nursing facilities were on Medicaid. In 2004, 58.8 percent of all resident days were reimbursed through the state Title XIX (Medicaid) Program. The data in Figure 5, page 39, and Table 30, below, indicate that this percent is usually between 50 and 60 percent.

Table 30
Medicaid Average Daily Census and Percent of Total Resident Days, 1995-2004

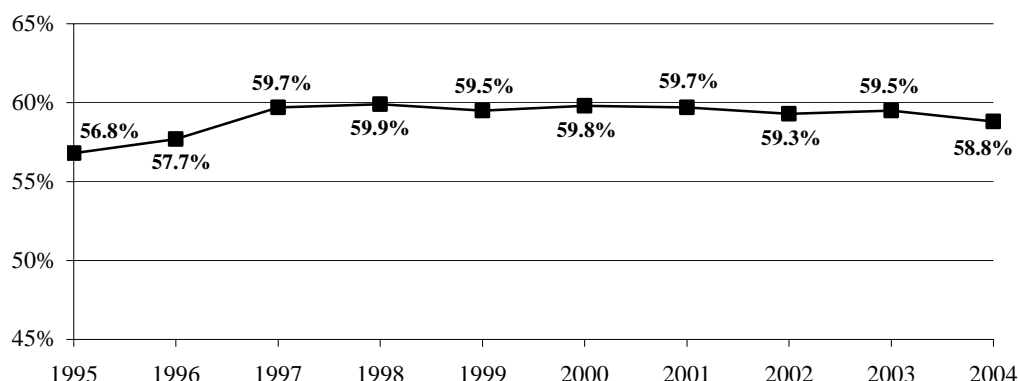
YEAR	NUMBER OF FACILITIES WITH MEDICAID REIMBURSEMENT	TOTAL RESIDENT DAYS *	MEDICAID RESIDENT DAYS	MEDICAID DAYS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL DAYS	MEDICAID AVERAGE DAILY CENSUS
1995	112	2,841,245	1,612,908	56.8%	4,419
1996	112	2,808,140	1,620,828	57.7%	4,428
1997	115	2,740,038	1,634,587	59.7%	4,478
1998	112	2,680,923	1,605,977	59.9%	4,400
1999	112	2,648,282	1,576,933	59.5%	4,320
2000	110	2,552,535	1,525,992	59.8%	4,169
2001	111	2,534,665	1,513,991	59.7%	4,148
2002	112	2,513,099	1,492,758	59.3%	4,090
2003	111	2,484,999	1,481,370	59.5%	4,059
2004	110	2,453,542	1,446,219	58.8%	3,951

NOTE: * Resident Days includes assisted living resident days in a licensed nursing facility bed.

NOTE: The shaded areas in the table above indicate that numbers from non-reporting facilities were included using other sources of information. See page 33 under notes for a complete list of other non-reporting facilities.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

Figure 5
Percent of Resident Days Reimbursed Through Medicaid, 1995-2004



SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

Resident Days by Payment Source

Table 31, below, shows resident days by payment source. In 2004, 35.3 percent of resident days were private pay, 58.9 percent were Medicaid, and 5.8 percent were Medicare.

Table 31
*** Resident Days by Payment Source, 2000-2004**

YEAR	MEDICARE	MEDICAID	PRIVATE PAY	TOTAL
2000	149,569	1,525,992	876,974	2,552,535
2001	162,215	1,513,991	858,459	2,534,665
2002	151,104	1,492,758	869,237	2,513,099
2003	154,046	1,481,370	849,583	2,484,999
2004	142,195	1,446,219	865,128	2,453,542

NOTE: * Resident Days includes assisted living resident days in a licensed nursing facility bed.

NOTE: The shaded areas in the table above indicate that numbers from non-reporting facilities were included using other sources of information. See page 33 under notes for a complete list of other non-reporting facilities.

SOURCE: Department of Health; Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

